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Pages 1 to 8

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN COLONEL DOUGLAS AND THE BOERS.

British Casualties Were Light, and the Enemy Is Said to Have Been Driven Back.

BOERS LEAVE ELANDSLAAGTE

ONE OF THEIR HEAVY GUNS PUT OUT OF ACTION LAST WEEK.

Burghers in Strong Position Northeast of the British Outposts at Bloemfontein.

HOW THE SITUATION APPEARS TO A LONDON STRATEGIST.

Interview with Mrs. Kruger-Boers, It Is Said, Will Invade Swaziland if Pretoria Falls.

LONDON, April 15 .- 5 a. m .- There has been the usual Saturday's absence of news, both from the War Office and other sources of information. The situation in its chief points is apparently unchanged. Natives report at Kimberley that Col. Douglass engaged the Boers near Zwartskop or Wednesday and succeeded in driving them back. The British casualties were slight.

Elandslaagte last evening reports that there has been no traces of the Boers in that neighborhood for the past two days. Their progress southward has been effectively barred by the British occupation of Jonenoskop on the left and Umbulwani on the right. The belief that the Boers' action on Tuesday was due to the restlessness and dissatisfaction in the ranks is confirmed by natives, who say that the Boers have been ready for some time and want the British to attack them. In order to force this the Boers commenced shelling at the same time sending a force to make a flanking movement on the left. The natives also confirm the statement that one of the Boers' heavy guns were put out o action and the gunners driven off.

The scouts on Saturday located the Boers in a strong position eleven miles northeast of the British advanced position at Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts has strongly protested to President Kruger against the treatment of prisoners, sick and wounded, in the hands of the Boers, and has formally demanded the observance of the Geneva convention. It appears from every indication that the

Boers are preparing, in the event of Pretoria being captured, to make a last stand along a line reaching from Leydenberg along the mountains into Swaziland. A traveler recently arrived at Bloemfontein says that the Boers are energetically working to persuade the Swazis that the British cause is lost, and are seeking to ingratiate themselves, hoping to secure footing in Swaziland peacefully, or to seize hold of the

country if necessary. A special from Pretoria, dated the 13th says: "Mrs. Kruger, on being interviewed, said that she trusted God would soon stop the merciless bloodshed, but that the republic would be vigorously defended even if Pretoria were finally taken. She added that she had had in the field thirty-three grandsons, two of whom were killed, four sons, six sons-in-law and numerous other

A special dispatch from Bloemfontein. dated April 14, says: "A patrol of Royal Irish, with whom was Lord Rosslyn, has been captured. Lord Rosslyn has been sent to Kroonstad."

relatives."

The main body of the Carnarvon field force, in command of Col. Parsons, including the Canadian artillery and the mounted rifles, arrived at Deaar Saturday morning, after a five weeks' march from Victoria road by way of Kenhardt, a distance of territory but by the destruction of the more than 500 miles. They encountered no active opposition. Col. Parsons pacified the district, which was previously in rebellion, and arrested the ringleaders.

The British trenches at Warrenton were bombarded heavily on April 13, but no damage was done.

Major General Sir Frederick Garrington accompanied by detachments of Bushman and Scotch scouts, salled yesterday from Cape Town for Beira, Portuguese East Africa.

Prince Adolphus of Teck has returned to Bloemfontein after a short visit to Cape

Town. From Boer sources it is learned that General Bot ... has returned from the fighting lines at Glencoe and reports that the British have removed their camp in the direction of Elandslaagte. As the British camp had been situated here for some

statement is not quite clear. regarding the early expectations of good news about Mafeking, there is no further information at hand regarding that beleaguered town, which now must be in

great straits. The doings, movements and sayings of the Boer delegates are being chronicled in much detail. Evidently they have already prisoners, including French, German and and balconies were draped with red plush begun to work to convince Europe that the Russian members of the foreign legion intention of the Boers is to give up only when dead in the last ditch. The latest | to-day. story put in circulation by one attached to the delegation is anent the fervor of the women, most of whom, from eighteen to forty years of age, the story says, are armed and are practicing shooting daily. Five hundred of them, it adds, are already serving in the artillery in the forts at Pretoria. The reported meeting between Dr.

Leyds and Count von Buelow is denied. Cannonading at Wepener.

spasmodic cannonading at Wepener yester- that Bloemfontein is hard pressed for day which continued until 10 o'clock at night. A few distant shots were heard to-

Presents for British Prisoners. PRETORIA, April 14.-United States Consul Adelbert S. Hay has received six and one-half tons of presents for British military prisoners, mostly from England and the Cape, comprising luxuries, groceries, drift says a British force of about one forms. cigars, cigarettes and boxes for the hos- thousand men, mainly composed of Brapitals. It has all been admitted duty free

to the Transvaal, and every facility afforded, which has greatly gratified Mr. Hay. He recently visited the prisoners at Watervaal, and says that he found everything as well as could be expected under the cir-

Good Friday was observed as a holiday throughout the republic. All is reported SUCH IS THE DECLARATION OF THE quiet at the front.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

tions in the Orange Free State.

LONDON, April 15 .- Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the situation in South Africa for the Associated Press at midnight, says: "We may have to wait a few days before General Roberts opens his new campaign, his principle being never to start until all is ready. There is no doubt now that he has been waiting for horses. About 6,000 horses reached Cape Town this week, and 5,000 are due at Cape Town next week. We, at this end, however, do not know how the army now stands in the matter of

The general position now may best be gathered from a short retrospect. Lord Roberts reached Bloemfontein on March 13, the army being tired out with heavy marches and the horses for the most part ruined. He opened the railway south and WILKINSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW settled down to rest and refit his horses. The Boers within about a fortnight had recovered their detachments from farther south and had regained their spirits. On the 29th General Roberts had to push them back from Karee siding and about the same time the Boers set out on a big raid south, beginning with the surprise at Sannaspost, where they took a British convoy on March 31. On April 4 the Boers effected a second surprise and captured Reddersburg. Soon after this they were attacking part of General Brabant's division near Wepener. General Roberts is not ready for a move and he would not be drawn into any action. He took steps, however, to guard his railway. That these were effective steps seems proved by the fact that the Boers have not attacked his line. His force since then has received part of the new equipment, and has been

constantly increased. "General Roberts reached Bloemfontein with the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth cavalry divisions and the Guards Brigade. now has also the Third, Eighth Eleventh divisions and expects the Tenth from Natal, though the precise destination of the Tenth is not yet known. He also has organized a complete division of mounted infantry under Col. Daniel Hamilton, an officer who enjoys his full confidence. He has also arranged his commands so as to have for each post a man upon whom he can rely. When General Roberts moves this expanded army it will go easier than the smaller one with which he started two months ago.

"While these preparations have been under way the Boer raid has come to a standstill. General Brabant's men under Col. Dalgety at Wepener have apparently punished their assailants, and although the report of the Boer retreat from Wepener may be premature, it is at least probable to forecast that the Boer raiders have gone into a cul de sac between the guarded railway and the Basuto border, which the Basutos will defend against invasion. An eastward move from Bloemfontein would menace their retreat. Such a move, combined with the presence of General Chermside's division at Reddersburg, probably accounts for the stoppage of the Boer advance southward. If the Boers cannot hurt General Roberts's communications they can do him no serious harm. They must begin to be uneasy about what he can to them when he sets out.

"The removal of a division from Natal points to Buller's being confined to the defensive until the advance in the western theater of the war has made itself felt. "General Lord Methuen's division front of Boshof may be covering preparations on the railway south of Warrenton or in the region between Kimberley and Bloemfontein of which no report has been allowed to come through. There were

stories some weeks ago of a projected railway, of which no more has been heard. They may have had no foundation, but it is equally possible that there is more in them than it is convenient to publish. Gen. Roberts knows how to muzzle correspondents when necessary.

"I expect when General Roberts next moves he will strike at the main Boer army, not necessarily by attacking its posion, but rather by such maneuvers as will compel it to fight at a disadvantage of position as well as of numbers. War of this sort is decided not by the occupation of enemy's armies. This was the fundamental idea of General Grant, as it had been that of Napoleon, and it is the keynote of the present war, because the Boers, like Napoleon's and Grant's foes, are fighting for independence. Nothing but a crushing out of their forces will end the war."

GEN. CRONJE ASHORE.

Welcomed to St. Helena by the Governor and His Wife.

ST. HELENA, April 14.-General Cronje, his wife, and three of his staff of the former Boer commando, who, with other Boer prisoners, arrived here on the Niobe and Wilkes April 10, were landed to-day, accompanied by Colonel Reefe. They were met by the Governor and commander-inchief of St. Helena, his Excellency Robert Sterndale, and Mrs. Sterndale at the castime, the significance of General Botha's | tle, where the party remained for an hour, afterwards proceeding to the Kent build-Beyond the mysterious Cape Town hints ing. General Cronje looks well and appears cheerful.

The other Boer prisoners will disembark

More Prisoners Go to St. Helena. CAPE TOWN, April 14 .- The transport Lake Erie, with upwards of 500 Transvaal allegories in brilliant relief. The galleries captured at Boshof, sailed for St. Helena | flags opening fan-like from shields bearing

FROM BOER SOURCES.

The Basutoland Police Reported Have Been Whipped.

April 9.-The Boer command, which is still in the southern district, and which it was account of itself with the Basutoland police who had invaded the Orange Free State. ALIWAL NORTH, April 14.-There was | Four British scouts who were captured say were not permitted to use them until the

troops were supplied Commandant Dewet has received a report from which emerged the polished brasthat the British who fled from Smithfield | cartridge cases and trailing heavy sabres southward were severely punished by the

burghers of Rouxville.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Spencer Wilkinson Explains Condi- Inaugural Ceremonies of the Paris Exposition Held in the Salle Des Fetes Yesterday.

TRIBUTE TO SCIENCE AND ITS WON-

DERFUL ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

A Socialist's View of the Duties of Mankind in Forwarding the

Work of "Solidarity."

FRANCE ANXIOUS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE HARMONY OF NATIONS,

And Hopes Many People Will View the Fruits of Peace and Progress to Be Seen at the Exposition.

PARIS, April 14.-The exposition of 1900 is opened, but it will be at least a month before anything but buildings is to be seen The day's ceremonies were a peculiar mixture of sumptuous splendor in the Saile des Fetes and widspread confusion else-

Nothing could have exceeded the pi turesque stage setting in the beautiful building in which the inaugural ceremonies were held, the gorgeous uniforms of th diplomats and soldiers, the splendid orchestra and chorus, and the magnificent effect produced by the grand staircase, up which President Loubet proceeded to view the exposition, lined with some two hundred picked men of the Republican guards, with jack boots, white breeches, gleaming cuirasses and horse-hair plumes streaming from shining helmets.

At the top of this stairway was a room the interior of which could be seen from the Salles des Fetes, and this was hung with priceless gobelins from the Louvre Into this splendid apartment President Loubet entered, and from there walked down the avenue to his boat. This part of th day's arrangements was perfect, but the rest was chaos.

The weather to-day was, luckily, all tha could be desired. Fourteen thousand guests had been invited to the function, and they had, because of the fine weather, only the dust to endure. Had the day been we the unrolled paths of the exposition ground would have been turned into a mass o mud. The afternoon was a holiday in Paris by general consent, and a host of country people crowded into the city to swell the multitudes who from an early hour trudged in the direction of the exposition and tool up positions along the route of the pres idential procession and at the approaches to the grounds. The immense number of guests practically swept the central streets clean of cabs, of which an unbroken stream, several deep, drifted slowly toward the gates between noon and 2:30 p. m.

STRANDED EN ROUTE. Drifted is the correct expression, for the rate of progress, because the traffic arrangements were so inadequate that hundreds of vehicles did not reach the exposition at all, and the occupants were either left stranded en route or were obliged to abandon their carriages and proceed on foot. This was the expedient ordinarily adopted, even by several members of th diplomatic corps, and two gorgeously attired officials of the Chinese embassy, after hastily walking several blocks, arrived i the Salle des Fetes just in time to hear the cheering at the conclusion of the cere-

The feature of the day's proceedings wa the series of grandlose tableaux presented to the gaze of the President and his party by the wonderful spectacle in the Salle de Fetes and the imposing vistas from the Palace de Trocodero down the Champs de Mars to the Chateau d'Eau along th esplanade of the Hotel Des Invalides, from Napoleon's tomb to the Champs Elysees while the view from the Seine along th embankment, on which stands an irregular line of multi-colored pavilions presenting

every form of architecture might have been a scene from the "Arabian Nights." The ladies of the President's party reached the Salle des Fetes in advance of the others and took seats in the special gallery. Mme. Loubet, richly gowned, sat in front, surrounded by the wives of the min

The spectacle that met President Lou bet's eye when, amid the resounding strains of the "Marseillaise" by the band at the front of the presidential parade was probably never seen before within the walls of any building. The vast building was filled with a sea of human beings who overflowed the balconies jutting out from the sides. The decoration of the interior was certainly a triumph of artistic skill, with a handsome stained glass dome through which the rays of sunlight filtered down upon the concourse below, and a color scheme in Mural painting with the

the letters "R. F." OUTLANDISH FIGURES. The group among the great assembly which was the most attractive was the body of foreign representatives in pic LEEMOKOP, Southeast of Bloemfontein, the Czar's coronation, no such congress of been seen. In a mass together were turfeared had been cut off, has rendered good | baned chiefs, Arab sheiks in flowing white robes and with faces muffled in linen cloths; Hungarian magnates in magnificent velvet, trimmed with valuable furs, with green breeches and top boots and wearing water. They added that all the private fur toques surmounted by waving aiwater wells were guarded and civilians grettes; Chinese and other Oriental embassy officials in characteristic silk garments, with bandoliers slung across their chests, All of these outlandish figures rubbed shoulders with the wearer of the not les News received here from Johannesburg | splendid but better known European uni-

At the conclusion of President Loubet's speech the procession formed, and amid

the strains of "La Marche Hereique" rendered by the Republican band, proceeded across the Salle des Fetes between a hedge of guards with fixed bayonets to the grand staircase, which the party ascended, the soldiers lining the steps saluting. This was the moment when the climax of enthusiasm was reached within the hall, which rang with shouts of "Vive Loubet."

On reaching the summit of the stairway President Loubet gave a last look at the scenes about him and then entered the saloon of honor, where the ceremony of presentation of commissioners of foreign nations was gone through. This saloon is the locale of the American electrical exhibit, and here a body of fifty American guards was drawn up.

ADDRESS BY M. MILLERAND The guards made a very fine appearance in a navy blue uniform, with silver and white helmets and wearing an American shield on the collar of the tunic. They saluted President Loubet and he acknowledged their greeting, while M. De Laune de Ville, director general, turned to United States Commissioner Peck and thanked him for the advanced condition of their ex-

The presidential cortege then went into the grounds, emerging into the Champs de Mars at the Chateau d'Eau, and the picture from this point up through the Eiffel tower to the colonial section, with PRESIDENT LOUBET'S SPEECH the Palace Trocadero towering up in the background in a semi-circle, was one of the finest in the whole tour. The splendid exhibition buildings on either side were abundantly decorated with bunting and flowers. A double rank of infantry ranged along each flank, leaving a broad passage between, through which the procession marched. Behind these rows of red trousered soldiers with fixed bayonets was massed the great crowds of people, and President Loubet found no cause to reproach them for lukewarmness. He was cheered throughout the progress to the bridge d'Iena, where luxuriously upholstered river steamboats were waiting to embark the party for the trip up the Seine

to Alexander bridge.

MANY DRESSES RUINED. A vast throng which tried to reach the Champs de Mars in advance of the presidential party by passing through on th ground floor of the agricultural hall found it a discouraging task. Piles of plaster, blockades of timber and unfilled excavations confronted them everywhere. Over these they climbed, almost suffocating from the dust. Handsomely gowned women in spring attire braved the difficulties, but only at the cost of practically ruining expensive costumes. This is only an example of the incomplete condition of the interiors of most of the structures, which must undergo a month's serious labor before the public can find the exhibits place and view them with comfort and without sacrifice to wearing apparel.

President Loubet and the foreign commissioners entered the first barge at the bridge d'Iena, and the entourage followed in the other four. A detachment of Russian sailors, on invitation of the French military authorities, lined up on the riverside in front of the army and navy building and gave a salute as President Loubet passed in the steamer. The President bowed in response and the flotilla proceeded, President Loubet passing complimentary remarks on several of the national pavilions, which were artistically adorned with flags and flowers.

Reaching the American pavilion, the stars and stripes were dipped from the flag-staff, and two American marines, stationed one on each side of the Washington statue, waved a tricolor, while the crowd of Americans gathered on the embankment in front of the pavilion gave President Loubet a ringing cheer. The President was greatly pleased at this little courtesy, and, turning to Ambassador Porter, who was beside him on the boat, he remarked: "The American always does right; this is a magnificent

THE AMERICAN PAVILION. our national pavilion is a distinct disappointment. It is pretentious, almost overpowering, with its big dome and startling frescoes over the entrance, but it compares unfavorably with the beautiful buildings of even smaller powers like Italy, Spain and Austria, which are its neighbors along the

The boats reached Alexander bridge, where the party landed. They traversed the bridge after admiring the vista up the esplanade of the Hotel des Invalides in one direction and through the new Avenue Nicholas II in the other. the President proceeded until he reached the Champ Elysees, where the party entered carriages, and, escorted by curiasseurs, drove back to the Elysee, loudly cheered by the assembled thousands.

To-night Paris glows with myriads of decorative lights, which shine from public buildings, the exposition structures and the boulevard resorts. Thousands of sightseers are riding through the thoroughfares or walking along the boulevards enjoying the perfect spring evening. Itinerant bands add music to the festivities, while fakirs amuse the crowds gathered in front of the

The cafes within the exposition grounds which are barred to the public until tomorrow, present scenes brilliant and attractive. Most of the buildings have a row of lights running about the friezes, which bring into splendid view artistic bas reliefs. statuary and other effective art designs with which they are decorated. It was long past midnight when the masses turned their faces homeward, the day and the evening having been spent as Parisians enjoy fetes.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Speeches by the Minister of Commerce and President Loubet.

PARIS, April 14. - The spectacle inside the Salle des Fetes this afternoon strikingly executed frescoes of appropriate was brilliant with color and animation. The immense circus-shaped hall is decorated with magnificent frescoes, repreand the hall was profusely adorned with senting allegorical subjects, by famous artists, and its stained glass cupola, bears superb designs by Hermann and Godwin. It formed a beautiful setting for to-day's ceremony. Every inch of the floor space was occupied by an assemblage turesque attire. Since Victoria's jubilee or representative of French arts, letters and sciences, and including the leading milistrange or gorgeous national costumes has tary, naval and political men of France. It was mainly an evening dress gathering but with the taste characteristic of the French nation, brilliant uniforms of soldiers, the diplomatic corps and Republican | mated to a member of the committee that guards were so interspersed among the gathering that, with masses of pretty spring toilettes of the ladies, of whom there were almost as many as men present, the scene was particularly bright and effective. Moreover, the light radiated down through the stained glass of the dome-shaped roof in streams which illuminated the living mass below and gave varied tints to even the prosaic starched shirt fronts. Contrary to expectation, the Fremeir, M. Waldeck Rousseau, made no address at the opening of the exposition, (CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

ORDER ISSUED BY THE RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS' UNION.

Ticket and Freight Agents Throughout the Country Asked to Assist Southern Railway Strikers.

GOMPERS ALSO ASKED TO AID

URGED TO DECLARE A BOYCOTT IN THE FEDERATION'S BEHALF.

Officials of the Road Say There Is Only Trifling Delay in the Moving of Traffic.

SQUABBLE OVER BUILDING THE DEWEY DAY GRAND STAND.

Militia Called Out to Prevent Striking Italians at the Croton Dam from Creating Disturbances.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 14.-The Order of Railroad Telegraphers to-night declared a boycott on the Sothern Railway and hope to make it effective through the ticket and freight agents of the United States and the Federation of Labor. Telegrams were sent to-night by President Powell to twenty thousand ticket and freight agents in the United States, asking them to route passengers and freight via other lines than the Southern pending the present trouble A message was also sent President Gom pers, of the Federation of Labor, request-

ing him to boycott the railway. President Powell claims the strike to night is more effective than at any time since its inception. He assigns as a reason for the running of passenger trains by the Southern the abandonment of the freight traffic.

The railway people here say that both passenger and freight traffic is moving with but trifling delay, and that if it were not for the newspapers they would not be aware of any strike.

A south-bound local freight and a work train came into collision to-day on the Mobile division of the Southern Railway near Thomasville, Ga., both locomotives being ruined and a fireman injured. The wreck was caused by the absence of operators.

Telegraph Wires Cut.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 14.-The Order of Railway Telegraphers' strike remains practically as it was yesterday. Lo cal trains on this division are being handled on time and all through trains received are being taken through at regular time, but are late. Superintendent C. E. Ewing, of the Knoxville division, says only twenty-eight men have struck on his division, while Strike Organizer T. W Lusk claims forty-seven are out and that four more will go out to-morrow.

At Sweetwater last night wires were cut and the telegraph station stoned, doing damage to windows. Superintendent Ewing offers \$500 for the arrest and conviction of To many visiting Americans, however, the guilty parties and the same amount for any others who may hereafter be found guilty of the offense. One wire was untouched at Sweetwater, and that happened to be a railroad wire. The Western Union wires were all cut.

Reward of \$500 Offered.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 14.-The railroad authorities here claim that all trains are running on schedule time. All passenger trains arrived and departed, al- panies and make a report early though off time from fifteen minutes to an hour and a half, except the Washington not arrived at a late hour to-night. The Southern Railroad has posted a notice offering \$500 reward for the arrest of any one found tampering with their wires.

Claims of Both Sides.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 14.-There is no change in the local situation growing out of the telegraphers' strike. The officials of the Southern Railway claim to be handling all trains on schedule time, but the strikers claim that the road is practically blocked and other operators have joined their ranks to-day.

TROUBLE OVER A GRAND STAND. Chicago May Have a Renewal of the Difficulties of Last Year,

CHICAGO, April 14.-Complications similar to those which arose last fall between union labor organizations and contractors new Chicago postoffice, laid by President McKinley, may result from the decision to-day of the committee in charge of the erection of the grandstand for the Dewey celebration, May 1, to accept the offer of the Building Contractors' Council and the Master Carpenters' and Builders' Association to furnish the necessary material, erect the stand, and remove the structure

of the contractors and master carpenters and builders was made with the understanding that they use any labor they may see fit, and as yesterday they issued a public manifesto that they would not em ploy union labor under any circumstances on contracts now under way in different parts of the city, as a result of the present difficulties with organized labor, it is considered probable that the work of erecting the stand will have to be done under po

lice protection Although no formal offer to build th stand was made by the carpenters' union it was said that the organization had inti the union would be willing to erect the stand upon the same terms offered by the contractors. The union, however, failed to present its offer in writing. The Master Carpenters' and Builders' Union is composed of many of the wealthlest contractors in the city. Under their agreement they will build the grand stand with their own hands. Veteran contractors who have not held a hammer or saw in their hands for years will don overalls and take an active part in the work of construction. Work will be begun on the structure during the coming week. Chairman Theurer, of the committee, said to-day that the com- tion days.

mittee did not anticipate any serious trouble with the labor unions over the

Another case of assault, which may result in the first death during the present labor difficulties, has been reported to the police. Frank Riepot, a nonunlon man employed at the Western Electric Company's DEMOCRATS AS WELL AS REPUBLICworks, was assaulted four times while riding home on a street car. His jaw was broken and he was otherwise so badly beaten and kicked that his condition is regarded as serious. Owing to the recent labor riots two women physicians have volunteered their services to the Building Trades' Council, and at their offices near the new Marshall Field building, where most of the trouble has occurred, everything has been prepared for the prompt treatment of any workman who has the misfortune to get hurt.

MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Italian Laborers Causing Trouble at the Croton Dam.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 14.-There is plenty of trouble brewing at the Croton dam between the striking Italians, who are clamoring for more wages, and the contractors, who are steadfast in refusing any concessions. All day to-day it was expected that bloody work would occur, but not a stone was thrown nor a shot OTHER MEMBERS ALSO SPEAK MORE TROUBLE AT CHICAGO fired. Sheriff Malloy, of Westchester county, who has the responsibility of protecting the property in the district, had 150 deputies armed with revolvers guarding the works all day.

> Only once did the deputies have a chance of showing their authority. This was when an attempt was made to pull out a locomotive from the roundhouse to draw a load of coal up to the steam pump. The strikers, about 500 strong, who were on the hill near by, charged down on the deputies, who scattered quickly, and the engineer quit his post. There is very little prospect of the strikers allowing outsiders to fill their places, and as Sheriff Malloy has called out the local militia, who will arrive here to-morrow night, a clash may occur on Monday morning when the working whistles blow. Commissioner Delehanty, of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, arrived this afternoon. He held a consultation with Italian Consul Branchi.

> Contractor Brenehand, Superintendent Goldsborough, Under Sheriff Freeman, Commissioner Delehanty and Consul Branchi advised the contractors to split the difference with their striking employes, but the bosses were immovable and said they would not pay any more money than the present scale called for. They asserted that they could get all the laborers they wanted at the existing rates. The commissioner will redouble his efforts to-morrow to effect a compromise, and the clergymen in the several local churches have promised to try and bring about an amicable settlement of the trouble by advising remedial measures and concessions at the Easter Sunday services to-morrow

Militia to Preserve Order.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.-Governor Roosevelt this afternoon received this telegram from Major General Roe: "The sheriff of Westchester county has called for fourth separate company, of Yonkers, and eleventh separate company, of Mount Vernon, to assist him against the strikers at Croton dam. They go to-morrow to be on hand Monday morning. I will be in touch with the situation and request authority to send more troops from here if

the sheriff makes requisition.' To this dispatch Governor Roosevelt sent this reply: "I hereby authorize you instantly to order out whatever troops are required to restore and preserve order."

Another Committee Named to Confer with Operators. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 14.-Suspension and anxiety still prevail as far as the coal

PITTSBURG DISTRICT MINERS.

mining situation in the Pittsburg district is concerned. The miners after a hot session of three days have adjourned. The only thing accomplished is the appointment of a new committee to take up the principal bone of contention-the day wage scale. The new committee, which is composed of men supposed to represent the dissatisfied element, is expected to again confer with the officials of the coal com-

With the appointment of the new comoriginal scale committee The delegates have run away from the officials. They think they can make a better settlement, and the result cannot be conjectured. In the meantime. some of the men will be at work Monday morning while a large number will be idle. pending the report of the new committee. Fears are entered that the dissatisfaction will spread, and the coal supply be ma-

terially reduced. When the convention went into session to-day the committee named yesterday made its report. It was to the effect that the two coal companies will pay the scale as agreed on according to their interpretation. The operators insist on taking the Hocking Valley scale as a basis which the workers insist does not give the day men the advance of 20 per cent. The coal companies agreed to rectify any just causes for complaint. They further insisted on over the cutting of the cornerstone of the | the adoption of the run of the mine system when the contracts for the coal supply demanded it.

Cigar Makers Locked Out.

NEW YORK, April 14 .- Five thousand cigar makers employed by six of the largest firms in that trade in this city were notified this afternoon that there would be no more work for them until further without cost to the committee. The offer | notice. No reason was assigned for the shut down, but the cigar makers believe they have been locked out to prevent them from contributing to the support of the 2,200 strikers in Kerbs, Wortheim & Schiffer's factory, who have been out six weeks. The firms which laid off the men to-day are Harburger & Homan, Hirschhorn, Mack & Co., Power & Smith, Foster & Co., the Hilson Company, and Kaufman & Co.

> Striking Miners Restrained. WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 14.-Judge

Halsey to-day granted a preliminary injunction restraining the striking miners of the Temple Coal Company from Interfering with the men now at work at the Forty-Fort collieries. The company, in its application for the injunction, claimed the engineers and pump runners had been threatened by some of the strikers, and that their lives were in danger, Sheriff Harvey at once swore in a number of depu-

ties, who are now guarding the mines.

Labor Legislation. COLUMBUS, O., April 14.-Two bills interest to labor were made laws by the action of the Senate to-night. One of them provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all men employed on public works of the State. The other reguires that all workingmen shall be given two hours' respite from their labor on elec- He was strong in his convictions, but when

ANS EULOGIZE O. P. MORTON.

Those Who Opposed Him in War Times Now Admit that He Was One of the Greatest Men of His Day.

SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE

INDIANA'S DELEGATION OPENS THE

FLOODGATES OF ELOQUENCE,

And Pays Tribute to a Statesman Who Has Been Honored with a Sculptured Image in Statuary Hall.

ADDRESSES BY MESSRS, GROSVEN-OR, ALEXANDER AND CANNON.

Remarks of Representatives Steele,

Overstreet, Brick, Miers, Crum-

packer and Other Indianians. WASHINGTON, April 14.-After an bour of routine business the House to-day de-

voted its session to hearing eulogies on the late Governor Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, in connection with the acceptance of his statue, which has been placed in statuary hall at the Capitol by the State which he served. The speakers included Messrs. Steele, Miers, Crumpacker, Overstreet, Griffith, Hemenway, Brick, Faris and Watson, of Indiana; Grosvenor of Chio, Cannon of Illinois and Alexander of New York. Previous to this order of business, fifty-three private pension bills were passed and notice was given that the naval appropriation bill would be called up Mon-

Mr. Steele, the dean of the Indiana delegation, delivered the first address. After describing in detail the long and distinguished career of Mr. Morton, Mr. Steele concluded as follows:

"It is a source of satisfaction to the people of our State, especially to those of us who were more or less on the active stage of life during the troublous period in which Mr. Morton achieved his fame, to be able to record that twenty years after the death of Governor Morton the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, compos of the most part of men who were unborn when the war of the rebellion was begun, and who were but lads when Mr. Morton died, passed a resolution authorizing the Governor of the State to appoint a comdission to procure a statue of Indiana's great war Governor to be placed in statuary hall, thus recognizing him as a man llustrious for his historic renown, for disinguished service to the State, most worthy of national commemoration. As citizens of Indiana we are proud to know that through the years to come the statue of Oliver P. Morton will stand in that great hall among those of the eminent men of other States-an evidence of our supreme appreciation of his great and glorious service to the State and Nation. He was a courageous patriot, a loyal

friend, an honest man.'

A DEMOCRAT'S TRIBUTE. Representative Miers's Estimate of the Great War Governor.

Mr. Miers, a Democratic member of the Indiana delegation, said: "Mr. Speaker-As a representative of the State of Indiana, I take pleasure in adding my voice to those raised in reverential commemoration the man whom my State has by honoring, honored herself and the Nation of which she is a part. The voiceless marble now placed in Statuary Hall will honor that sculptured room as did the

living being whose form is thus preserved

mor the upper house of the national leg

nen whose conditions and environments and renders time necessary to bring out their truly admirable qualities without the view being marred by personal of sectional hatred. Oliver Perry Morton as a great man when living. greater man when viewed by the historian His was a life of turmoil and conflict his mind rose superior to the ravages disease and the irritation of constant and excruciating pain. Severe lines were drawn in his face by the pain he suffered, and men, looking only at the face, thought him austere. Those who really knew the man, and not only his outward semblance, loved him. His heart was as big as his brain, and few, if any, men have been blest with grander intellects. His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world 'This was a man. "Oliver Perry Morton came of old New England stock, his ancestors emigrating to this country with Roger Williams. His father was one of the hardy pioneers who opened up the fertile praries of the West. At the little town of Salisbury, Wayne county, Indiana, Oliver Perry Morton was born on the 4th of August, 1823. At an early age he was aprenticed to his brother to learn the hatter's trade. After learning the trade, he studied law, and prominent with his legal accumen with his forensic ability that at the age of twentynine years he was placed upon the circult bench there and his decisions were marked with such a thorough grasp of law and such a sense of exact and clear justice that he became at once a prominent figure in the councils of his State. He was elected lieutenant governor of Indiana in 1860, and upon the elevation of Gov Henry S. Lane to the United States Senate, Oliver Perry Morton, at the age of thirty-eight years, became Governor of the State of In He was elected to this office in 1864, and

admiration of the entire Nation. He was essentially an executive: "An eye like Mars to threaten and com-A station like the herald Mercury New lighted on a heaven-kissing hill; A combination and a form, indeed, Where every god did seem to set his seal

To give the world assurance of a man."

resigned to accept the position of United

States senator in 1867, which position he

filled twelve years. In 1876 he received

the second largest vote as a candidate for

the presidential nomination at the hands

of the Republican party. It was as the

'War Governor' of Indiana that he won the

ALWAYS TRIED TO BE JUST. "He worked day and night, and kept peace within the borders of his State, when seemed impossible that there could be peace. When he was stricken with paralysis the entire Nation mourned. It was supposed that never again could his voice be heard in counsel; but while he could no lenger walk, or even stand, and although every moment brought intense pain, for all years the great mind arose superior to the wrecked body, and until the day of his death Oliver Perry Morton did a prodigious work in the United States Senate and throughout the State of Indiana in personally caring for the interests of his constituents. He at times seemed merciless loward the Southern States; the friends o Summer thought him unkind, but Oliver Perry Morton always intended to be just No friend ever went to him and found an ear deaf or a heart closed to his appeals. convinced that he was wrong he always